

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

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## ALL QUIET IN HANANA

### CONSUL GENERAL LEE CABLES RIOTS SUSPENDED

Minister De Loma Gets Advice During the Night That the City is Perfectly Quiet—Blanco Strengthening His Battalions—Minister Govin Arrives—His Route Changed on Account of Preparations for a Demonstration Against Him at Tampa.

Washington, January 15.—A cablegram was received at the state department at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Consul General Lee at Havana, stating that everything was tranquil.

The official advices from Havana received by the Spanish minister continue to be reassuring. A dispatch sent at 8 o'clock last evening said that the city was perfectly quiet. Another dispatch, sent shortly after midnight and received early this morning, stated that a few people gathered in the public park about 10 o'clock last night. There was no demonstration and under ordinary circumstances no attention would have been given to it, as the park is the central public point of Havana. As a matter of precaution, however, the patrol of soldiers on duty asked the people to move away and this they did without demonstration or the exercise of any force. By 12 o'clock the troops were back in their quarters. No surprise would be felt, if there were sporadic gatherings of groups in a city of Havana's size, particularly Sunday when the streets are usually filled with those otherwise engaged during this week. This customary outpouring of the people doubtless will occur tomorrow and it may serve as an incentive for the congregating of groups, but it is said that this should not be misconstrued into a popular demonstration and no uneasiness whatever is felt that it will be the occasion of anything more than a few vivas even if that much occurs.

Senator Govin, a member of the autonomous cabinet, arrives at Havana today and this, also it is said, may serve as a text for some vivas by the ultras. Govin has been at Atlanta, Ga., since the autonomous cabinet was formed. He is regarded as the strongest man of that body and for that reason his appointment has excited intense hostility among the insurgents and their friends. It led to a movement to insult him personally as he passed through Tampa, according to information submitted to the Spanish minister. This led Senator Govin to change his route, making a sea trip by way of New York. He sailed from there last Saturday. In view of the movement against him at Tampa, it would be no surprise to hear here if the same ultra element at Havana took his arrival as an opportunity for a similar expression against him.

During the afternoon the minister was in receipt of advices from Sagasto showing that up to 2 o'clock the city of Havana had been absolutely calm. The new minister of the interior, Senator Govin, had arrived and had a respectful reception.

Havana, January 15.—A dispatch received from Spanish sources in Pinar del Rio, says that the insurgent brigadier general, Perico Delgado, who has been killed by his followers, and that his chief of staff, Luis Lopez, had surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

Senator Antonio Govin, the Cuban lawyer who has been appointed minister of the interior in the autonomous cabinet, arrived here today. The members of the central committee and a number of his friends went to meet him, and he was welcomed on his arrival and welcomed him back to Havana. Senator Govin afterward called upon the president of the Cuban cabinet, Senator Galvez, and took the oath of office.

Captain General Blanco has issued a circular ordering that each battalion of infantry be strengthened by 125 men, to be recruited in their respective localities by the generals of division. These recruits will be obliged to serve six months, and will receive the same pay as the regular soldiers. The circular also orders that the local garrisons are to double their number under the same conditions until organized.

A dispatch from San Juan de Las Yeras, province of Santa Clara, announces that the insurgent leader, Loele Cepero, a naturalized American citizen, has surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

### The Strength of the Anti-Civil Service Movement

Washington, January 15.—The canvass of republican members of the house of representatives on the question of changing the civil service law, which has been conducted by the Republican "sterling committee" is about completed. Of the 202 republican members of the house the canvass is said to show that a majority varying from eighteen to forty is favorable to a change in the law, according to the degree of change proposed. This last factor leads to some difference of opinion as to the result of the canvass. Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, a member of the committee, places the number of republican who can be depended on at 115. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, places the number at 135. Both estimates are based on canvass, the difference being due to the attitude of certain doubtful members. As a whole, the result gives satisfaction to those who have made the canvass. They say that in a number of cases entire state delegations are shown by the canvass to favor a change in the law. This is the case in the state delegations of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and New Hampshire. Beyond completing the canvass, the opposition to the civil service law is taking no active steps for the present, the purpose being to wait until the regular civil service committee of the house takes action on the bill before it proposes a modification of the law.

## MONEY FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Last Installments for the Colored Schools—The New Republican Paper—Otho Wilson Did Not Get His Quano Free

(Special to the Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., January 15.—The state superintendent of public instruction sends to each of the seven negro normal schools \$1,857, completing this year's allowance.

It is found by the state labor commissioner that eleven counties in North Carolina have no railway. The total railway mileage is 3,726, or one mile to every fourteen square miles of state area.

Next Wednesday stockholders of the republican newspaper here met to organize.

Otho Wilson says J. R. Chamberlain of the Raleigh phosphate works, tells him today that he never told Governor Russell that fertilizer for Otho Wilson was shipped free to Round Knob, Otho Wilson says he wants to know if this is a sample of the Star Chamber business upon which he was suspended by the governor as railway commissioner. Among the arrivals today are D. J. Duncan, E. C. Duncan Beaufort; T. M. Emerson, Wilmington.

## A YOUTHFUL MURDERER

A Fifteen Year Old Boy Murders a Boy of Five Years and Throws the Body into a Creek.

Philadelphia, January 15.—A case was reported to the Central police headquarters late today which bears every indication of subsequent developments, showing that a 5-year-old has been murdered by a youth of 15 years. Percy Lockyer, aged 5 years, who resides at 6130 Hazel avenue, in the outskirts of West Philadelphia, did not return home last evening and vigilant search failed to disclose his whereabouts. The distressed parents notified the police of one of the West Philadelphia districts and a thorough, but unsuccessful, search of a strip of woods near the little fellow's home was made. Today it was learned that Samuel Henderson, aged 15 years, whose home is near that of the Lockyer family, had been seen in the woods with Percy. He at first denied having seen the child, but, on being closely questioned by the police, admitted having been with him in the woods. He told several conflicting stories regarding Percy's disappearance, at first declaring that the little boy had left him to go to his home. Then he said that while he was whittling a stick with a large knife Percy had accidentally fallen against the blade which entered deeply into his breast. Henderson stated the blood spurted from the wound and the child fell dead. Fearing he would be arrested, Henderson said he threw the body into a creek which flows through the woods. In confirmation of this story he led the searchers to where the boy's hat and coat had been hidden. They were identified by Percy's parents. He also pointed out the place in the creek where he had thrown the body. The creek was dragged for quite a distance, but the body was not found. The police believe the story of the child's death and are of opinion that the killing was the deliberate act of Henderson. They think that the body has been carried down the stream which was unusually high last night in consequence of a heavy rainfall.

Henderson is in custody and the search is being prosecuted tonight by twenty five policemen.

## A Steamer's Rough Passage

Halifax, N. S., January 15.—The steamer Ursula Bright, Captain Whitson, twenty three days from Havre, bound to Hampton Roads, put in here today short of coal and will proceed tomorrow morning. Captain Whitson reports having encountered a succession of terrific westerly gales and hurricanes on the passage. The ship was also short handed, thirteen of the crew having refused duty. These men asked for their discharge at Havre on December 20th, but as the articles stated that their time was not up until December 31st, the captain refused their request, and they then decided they would not turn in. Captain Whitson tried every means possible get them to go to work, but they would not, so as a last resort he put them on bread and water. Their articles of agreement show that they shipped at Sunderland in July for St. John, N. B., the agreement not to extend beyond the 31st of December, 1897, or the vessel's first subsequent return to her port of destination in the United Kingdom. The steamer left Havre on December 22nd, so their time expired in mid-ocean. The captain and officers had a most trying time working the ship through the many storms. The men claim they have a good case and will likely settle the matter in the courts on her arrival at Hampton Roads.

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Should be our motto when you need a medicine. Do not be induced to take any substitute when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Experience has proved it to be the best. It is an honest medicine, possessing actual and unequalled merit. Be wise and profit by the experience of other people.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

## THE UNSTABLE FRENCH

### THE REPUBLIC IN DANGER FROM PUBLIC EXCITEMENT

The People Greatly Wrought up Over the Dreyfus and Esterhazy Cases—Increased Danger of Hostilities Between England and France Over the Soudan Question—Scandalous Immorality in West End of London—The Persian Shah's Throne Tottering.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)

London, January 15.—The new phase into which the Dreyfus case has entered, is a distinct advance. The era of secret courts-martial is over and a civil and public court will have to investigate Emile Zola's charges of persistent distortion of justice. The behavior of military authorities in "burking" the inquiry cast the gravest reflects upon the oft-asserted honor of the French army, which has shown an obstinate determination to stick together, right or wrong. Outside of France, all Europe believes Dreyfus the victim of a villainous conspiracy and the prosecution of Zola has broadened the question; for the whole French army is now virtually placed on trial. The gravity of the situation is enhanced because the whole of France is in a state of growing hysterical excitement. Temporarily, the republic is generally supported throughout the country, but history shows that similar hysteria has frequently led to violent chances. When France is able to analyze the situation and should the suspicion spread that the honor of the army is really affected, the consequences to the republic might be of the most serious description. The Panama scandals have defiled political life and the law courts have been discredited; therefore if respect for the army must also be surrendered the desire to change the government may be irrepresible, in which case the temptation for the leaders to divert the attention of the country to a foreign war will be well nigh irresistible. Hence the deep interest of France's neighbors.

For the moment, the intense excitement will probably find an outlet in the renewal of the spectacle presented during the liveliest days of Boulangism. Hot altercations in the streets leading to assaults are frequent, the police are guarding houses of prominent Dreyfusians, and it is impossible to foresee where the arrests will end. Slander and denunciation are so rampant that the authorities are taking special precautions to prevent the calumniated taking the law into their own hands. Duels have already resulted. A monster manifestation is preparing in Paris for Sunday.

Temporarily overshadowed, the movements of the French on the upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagined that Great Britain had undisputed claims upon those regions. It is immaterial to discuss the exact whereabouts of the French expeditions. It suffices that, according to the bulk of evidence, they have penetrated to Bahri-El-Ghazal, the most fertile province of the Egyptian Soudan, with the distinct mandate of their government. If this is true, and the declarations of successive British cabinets mean anything, M. Hanotaux, the French minister for foreign affairs, has brought about a casus belli. Thus far, M. Hanotaux seems to have the advantage, but the game is dangerous. Fear of war with France will not stop Great Britain from recovering the whole of the Egyptian Soudan and driving out any French expeditions which may be found there when, in the opinion of the Marquis of Salisbury the proper time has arrived.

In the meantime Prince Henry of Orleans is fitting out at Marseilles and evidently with the approval of the government, an armed expedition to subdue equatorial provinces, claiming they had belonged to Abyssinia in pre-historic times; but in reality, these provinces are identical with those Great Britain is seeking to restore to Egypt. So, perhaps, there is some truth in the story that the activity of the British is due to the Egyptian intelligence department learning that the French Abyssinian troops have reached Fashoda; that King Menelik is preparing reinforcements with the intention of following up this success and that a common policy, which is morally supported by Russia, unites France and Abyssinia.

There are persistent reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The Shah's sovereignty has always been shaky, and it is now affirmed to be rapidly slipping from his grasp. Indeed the situation at Teheran is described as being so precarious that a coup d'etat may be precipitated at any moment.

The scandalous debauchery in Regent street and Piccadilly, this city, has led to the preparation of two bills for presentation to parliament. One of them makes it a crime for a man or a woman to live on the prostitution of women. In the case of foreigners, the bill provides for the repatriation of the guilty parties. The other bill provides punishment for soliciting. Those responsible for these two bills point to the condition of the "West End" of London as being unbearable. The foreign "bullies" living on women's prostitution are responsible for hundreds of recent cases of assault,

## WILL RUSSELL RESIGN?

### REPUBLICANS SAY HE WILL NOT SERVE OUT HIS TERM.

That He Sees It is a Failure as a Governor—Another Rumor of Judge Dick's Resignation—Robert Hancock to be Ousted as Railroad President—Mormons Arrive—Heavy Reduction in Passenger Rates by the Commission Proposed.

Messenger Bureau,  
Raleigh, N. C., January 15.

It is said by some prominent republicans that they do not believe Governor Russell will serve his full term; that he sees his administration is a failure; that he has no following and is literally proving an "old man of the sea" to his party.

Rev. Dr. Pettigrew, the rector, says, it is the hope to begin work the coming spring on the new Church of the Good Shepherd here.

The news that Judge Dick will resign is received with incredulity. His son-in-law, Judge Douglass, is confident of getting his place, whenever he does step off the bench.

Robert Hancock of New Bern said yesterday before leaving here that he had not seen the governor during his visit. Today a paper says he did see the governor and that the latter had given him some plain talk. At the executive office today there was a refusal to answer the question whether Hancock had seen the governor or not. It is the belief here that Hancock will quickly lose his place as president of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway. This is said by people of all parties. Feeling against him is high. He persists in declaring his absolute innocence of any and all charges. Letters received here are highly derogatory to him, and one says he has "darkened several homes."

Six more Mormons have arrived to do work in this state, bringing the number up to fifty.

The engineer who will look for the route for the lumber railway between Raleigh and Lillington will be here next week to begin the survey.

The anti-Spanish feeling here is now intenser than ever. The ex-confederates are declaring that a feet ought to go to Havana and end matters once for all. This is the prevailing sentiment in the state.

There are excellent reasons for saying that after the meeting of the railway commission week after next a large reduction in passenger rates will be ordered. It has been in view since the new commission came in office. It is the wish of Senator Butler and, of course, also of Governor Russell.

A telephone line between Raleigh and Chapel Hill will be constructed.

The state university dramatic club entertained a very large audience here last evening with "London Assurance" and then attended the "charity ball."

Governor Russell requisitions on the governor of Maryland for E. M. Womble, a watch thief.

John C. Davis, the Wilmington embezzler, lately released from the insane asylum, is at work in a cotton mill here.

Hyacinths are in full bloom here, and today there is again spring weather.

The Bank of Pitt County, it is officially announced will go out of business.

At the next meeting of the railway commission the question of who can and who cannot have free passes will be specially taken up.

Adjutant General A. D. Cowles resigns as receiver of the Piedmont bank, at Morganton. It is said L. A. Bristol will succeed him.

S. P. Satterfield, who was convicted in the superior court her of criminal negligence as regards the assignment act, but who was acquitted by the supreme court, is here and wants to be chief clerk to Revenue Collector Duncan. A swarm of other seekers after places in the revenue service is here. They all have a fine contempt for civil service. James A. Cheek told me today that all the deputy revenue collectors in the field would resign as soon as Duncan comes in. At the revenue office it was learned that this was absolutely incorrect.

Rev. L. G. Broughton arrived here today. He will be in the state about a month, taking a rest before going to Atlanta.

Nomination of Federal Senators by Primaries  
Richmond, Va., January 15.—In the state senate today there was nothing of importance.

In the house the whipping-post bill, and the Stubbs special levy pension bills were recommitted.

Mr. Reddy, of Richmond, introduced a bill, "to give the people an opportunity to express their choice for United States senators by balloting at certain elections for members of the state legislature." The bill is one of the most interesting offered at this session, and will attract widespread attention, as the subject of nominating senators by popular vote has been widely discussed since the Roanoke convention. It means the nomination of United States senator by primaries.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty-five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. R. R. Bellamy.

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## GERMANY AND RUSSIA

On Most Friendly Terms Regarding a Fair in the "Far East"—Changed Relations Between China and Germany—Decrease in Export of German Sugar to America

Berlin, January 15.—Twice during the past week Emperor William called, unannounced, at the Russian embassy and had long conversations with the Russian ambassador. It is learned on good authority that the conversations were solely on the far eastern questions. The emperor is uncertain as to Japan's future steps in regard to China and Korea, and the Russian ambassador, on the strength of recent St. Petersburg information, was able to enlighten his majesty fully on the subject.

The entente with Russia continues undisturbed. The czar, in a lengthy personal letter, explained to Emperor William, shortly after the seizure of Port Arthur, Russia's intentions and plans regarding Manchuria and north China.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that the whole of trans-Caucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under control of a governor general, probably a Russian grand duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population, 25,000,000 souls, inhabiting a territory separated from the central government by thousands of miles, can better be assured.

The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese ambassador, who has just arrived, is accredited to Berlin only and not to several courts, as heretofore, and his corps of secretaries and attaches has been increased from six to thirty.

The ambassador is delighted with his reception by Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, which confirmed the statement that the relations between China and Germany are excellent, notwithstanding the seizure of Kiao Chou bay.

The colonial office is preparing a civil administration for Kiao Chou.

Owing to the slow recovery of the empress, whose physician has forbidden all exertion, the programme of the season's court festivities has not been drawn up.

The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only \$27,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

The Agrarians has started a campaign against American wines. A higher duty on American wines is demanded on the ground that these wines, especially those from California, are directly competing with German wines in the latter's market.

Eight Negroes Killed in a Row.  
Middleboro, Ky., January 15.—A special from Hyden, says that the fight on Sandy Fork, Leslie county continued all day yesterday. Eight men were reported killed, all colored, and four wounded.

The extraordinary blood letting on Sandy Fork began on Wednesday when a party of negroes who were playing cards at what is called a "blind tiger" got into a dispute concerning the way the game was progressing. Drunkenness added to the brutality of the fight that followed. Four men were killed then, and subsequently the fighting was renewed by friends on both sides until the mortality list is equal almost to the casualties in a military engagement. The feeling aroused gives rise to apprehension of more crime.

General Booth Arrives  
New York, January 15.—General William Booth the head of the Salvation Army reached this city today on board the steamer St. Paul, from Southampton. The general was met down the bay by Commander Booth Tucker. On the pier a large delegation of head quarters Salvationists were awaiting the chief. General Booth was given a warm reception.

Battle Ships Delayed at Norfolk  
Newport News, Va., January 15.—The cruiser New York and the battleships Indiana and Iowa did not leave Hampton Roads for Key West this morning as was expected. It was learned this afternoon that they received orders several days ago to postpone sailing until tomorrow. They will leave Old Point Comfort at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Coughs, colds, pneumonia and fevers may be prevented by keeping the blood pure and the system toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla.